

FEB 23 1960

Approved For Release 2005/01/27 : CIA-RDP75-00149R000700450026-1

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 23

...a little delay, Messrs. ALLOTT, JOHNSON, HARTLEY, BEALL, BENNETT, BUSH, BUTLER, BYRD of Virginia, of West Virginia, CANNON, CAPEHART, CARROLL, CASE of New Jersey, CLARK, COOPER, COTTON, CURTIS, DWORSHAK, FENDER, ENGLE, ERVIN, FONG, FREAR, GEDWATER, GRUENING, HART, HARTKE, HENLOOPER, HILL, JACKSON, JORDAN, KAVLE, KENNEDY, KERR, KUCHEL, LONG of Hawaii, LONG of Louisiana, MAGNUSON, MANSFIELD, MARTIN, McMAN, MCGEE, MORSE, MORTON, MURPHY, MURRAY, MUSKIE, PASTORE, RANDOLPH, ROBERTSON, SCOTT, SMITH, SPARKMAN, SYMINGTON, TALMADGE, THURMOND, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, YARBOROUGH, and YOUNG of North Dakota, entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce, for the information of the Senate, that I am informed that there will be quorum calls from time to time, and the speaker at the desk will announce the number of Senators present on the quorum calls. I hope all Senators realize that as an agent of the Senate, I have worked with the minority leader and other Members of the Senate that we should give due notification of the debate on civil rights bills, and that a bill to amend civil rights amendments could be moved would be motioned up. I have that honorable commitment, which I believe I made.

I have no doubt that many Senators do not desire to have a vote of any kind taken on any kind of civil rights bill. Therefore it will be necessary for us to have later sessions, and therefore it will be necessary for Members to be readily available if live quorums are called for, as the minority leader called for the last session.

So I want all Senators to know that they expect to be recorded, they will have to be present in the Chamber and answer to their names, when called; and I hope they will not make evening engagements until this matter is disposed of, unless they are prepared to miss votes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will a Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to announce to the leadership and to the Senate that I was in a committee meeting this morning, the meeting was presided over by the distinguished junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and was also attended by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. ROBERTSON]. We did not hear the quorum call, and if I had not left the meeting a little ahead of time, to come to the Senate Chamber, I would have missed the last quorum call.

I think this explanation should be made, because had those Senators heard the quorum bells, they would have been present in the Chamber and would have

answered to their names. As it is, they are being detained on official business and are not in the Chamber now, because of the fact that no quorum bells were heard in that particular committee room.

LEASING OF PORTION OF FORT CROWDER, MO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8315) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease a portion of Fort Crowder, Mo., to Stella Reorganized Schools R-I, Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order previously entered, the Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, at the outset, let me say that I am always reluctant to have a live quorum called for. I have no pride about the matter; I am never particularly interested in whether the Chamber is full or partially full, or whether only a scattering of Members is present. But a number of Members inquired, because they wished to be on hand today for whatever remarks I might make; and, inasmuch as I did not see them appear after we had come to the end of the first call, I thought it only appropriate, under the circumstances, that a live quorum be present. But I do that only when I feel impelled to do so.

Mr. President, this morning I was quite intrigued by the remarks made by the majority leader on the general subject of security. I do applaud his statement. It was brief, but it was to the point. If I am able to reconstruct it, I believe he said that no thinking person believes that we do not have an adequate defense, and that the nub of the problem, or the controversy before us, is the progress we are making in that field, so that our defense may remain adequate in the days and the years which lie ahead.

This matter was rather thoroughly ventilated on the floor of the Senate on Friday last. I believe I heard virtually all the debate. I had hoped to intrude myself at that time. But there are chores which must be disposed of from time to time, and the hour was growing late, and some Members wished to catch planes; and I did not feel that at that time I wished to take time, at the inconvenience of some Members of the Senate.

However, I feel that some things should be said, and some comments should be made. My remarks will not be world shaking, by any means. I make no pretensions to possessing expert knowledge in this field. I am not a member of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee; neither am I a member of the Armed Services Committee. No longer am I a member of the Appropriations Committee, and, therefore, I cannot serve on

the Appropriations Subcommittee, which deals with our Armed Forces. So whenever items which would presuppose expert knowledge are to be discussed, I very fairly confess that perhaps I have no answers; and I do not try to rebut a statement or an allegation unless I feel, on the basis of knowledge, that I am in a position to do so.

I had hoped to make a statement last night, but the hour became too late. So I was constrained to request unanimous consent to be recognized to make this statement immediately after the morning hour today.

One reason why I thought perhaps I could make the statement yesterday was that it seemed timely to the occasion, for on yesterday we observed the 228th anniversary of the birth of the first Commander in Chief of this Republic, George Washington. In view of the fact that much of the debate can direct itself toward the present Commander in Chief, 228 years later, therefore, if for no other reason, the session on yesterday would have furnished a slightly romantic, and certainly a historic, background against which to present my remarks. That is why I thought I might discuss this matter here on yesterday.

First, Mr. President, I wish to allude, of course, to the address made by the President to the country on Sunday evening. At this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, in connection with my remarks, only page 2 of the President's statement to the country, as it was released.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

I hope to make clear, on my journey, that our military programs at home and abroad have been designed for one purpose only—the maintenance of peace, as important to Latin America as to us.

That there is need for these programs, post-war history clearly proves.

For the first 5 years after World War II we in the United States, hopeful of a global and durable peace, pursued a policy of virtual unilateral disarmament. But the blockade of Berlin, the military weakness of our European friends living face-to-face with the Communist menace, and finally the Korean war—together with arrogant threats against other peaceful nations—belatedly made it clear to us that only under an umbrella of military strength could free nations hope to make progress toward an enduring just peace. World uneasiness rose to the point of alarm.

Since then our Nation has developed great arsenals of powerful weapons to sustain the peace. We have created a great deterrent strength—so powerful as to command and to justify the respect of knowledgeable and unbiased observers here at home and abroad.

Our many hundreds of Air Force bombers deployed the world over—each capable of unleashing a frightful destruction—constitute a force far superior to any other, in numbers, in quality, and in strategic location of bases. We have, in addition, a powerful nuclear force in our aircraft carriers, and in our host of widely deployed tactical aircraft. Adding constantly to these forces are advanced types of missiles steadily augmenting the armaments of all ground and other military units.

As for longer range ballistic missiles, from a standing start only 5 years ago we have literally leaped forward in accomplishment no less than remarkable. Our Atlas missiles, already amazingly accurate, became